

GUIDE
TO
Salt Lake City,
OGDEN,
AND THE
UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS, GROCERY & CLOTHING STORES

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SALT LAKE CITY U.T.

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NORTH OF THE CITY.

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SALT LAKE CITY.

Ice for Sale in Quantities to Suit Customers.

SUMMER DRINKS.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Joseph A. Young

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE NUMBER 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

Distance.	NAME OF STATION,	No. 1.				No. 3.				No. 5.				FARE.	
														Way.	Through.
8.25	TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.....	7.10 a.m.		3.10 p.m.		5.45 p.m.									
11.	WOOD'S CROSS.....	7.47 "		3.47 "		5.45 "									
15.25	CENTREVILLE	7.58 "		3.58 "		5.58 "									
20.50	FARMINGTON	8.20 "		4.20 "		6.24 "									
	KAYSVILLE	8.40 "		4.40 "		6.50 "									
36.50	ARRIVE AT OGDEN.....	9.25 "		5.25 "		7.55 "									
		No. 2.		No. 4.		No. 6.									
	TRAINS LEAVE OGDEN	10.05a.m.		6. p.m.		6.45 a.m.									
16.	KAYSVILLE.....	10.52 "		6.47 "		7.50 "									
21.25	FARMINGTON.....	11.12 "		7.07 "		8.20 "									
25.50	CENTREVILLE	11.34 "		7.29 "		8.50 "									
27.75	WOOD'S CROSS.....	11.45 "		7.40 "		9.05 "									
	ARRIVE AT SALT LAKE CITY	12.30p.m.		8.15 "		9.45 "									

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS

GOING EAST.

Connect at Ogden with the Union Pacific Railroad.

At Bryan, with stages for South Pass City and the Sweetwater country.

At Cheyenne, with the cars for Evans, Denver and other points in Colorado.

At Omaha, with the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad for St. Louis.

At Omaha, with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for Chicago. (Buy tickets from Mr. Smith, office of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City.) Or, by the Chicago & Northwestern. (Tickets for sale by Calder Bro's.

At Chicago, with the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroads, for Atlantic seaboard cities.

GOING NORTH.

At Corinne, C. P. R. R., with stages for Montana.

GOING WEST.

At Ogden, with the Central Pacific for California.

At Kelton, with stages for Boise, Idaho.

At Elko, with stages for White Pine.

At Argenta, with stages for Austin and Reese River.

At Reno, with stages for Virginia, Nevada.

At Sacramento, with the Western Pacific or California Central, for San Francisco.

GOING SOUTH.

By stages from Second South St., Salt Lake City.



UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John A. Young

President, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Vice-President, . . . WILLIAM JENNINGS,
General Superintendent, - JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
General Freight and Passenger Agent,
DAVID O. CALDER.

John W. Jennings Secy Treasurer

The Utah Central Railroad Company was organized on the 8th of March, 1869, but owing to the efforts made to complete the great through Pacific Railroad, which employed nearly all the available labor of the Territory, ground was not broken for it until the 17th of May following, when the first sod was turned by the President of the Company, Ex-Governor Brigham Young. The Vice-President, Hon. William Jennings, Hon. George A. Smith, President of the Council of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. H. Wells, Treasurer of the Company, and other prominent gentlemen, assisted on the interesting occasion.

The work of grading soon after commenced and was pushed forward with vigor, and the line would have been completed early in the November following, had it not been for the difficulties that were in the way of obtaining iron, arising from causes which need not be dwelt upon. The Union Pacific Railroad Company owed a large sum for work done on their line by citizens of Utah; and iron and rolling stock being preferred to notes falling due at lengthened dates, the necessary material for tracklaying was pro-





HOME-MADE CANDY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,



cured from that Company. Even then the work was retarded through delays in receiving rails and other requisites for the track; but a sufficient supply having been eventually obtained, John W. Young, Esq., Chief of Construction, had the satisfaction of bringing the track into the terminus block in Salt Lake City on the 10th of January, 1870; and a few minutes after two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the last rail was laid, and the last spike driven by President Brigham Young. Speeches were made, sentiments expressed, and congratulatory messages were received by telegraph, on the occasion, about 15,000 persons being present at the ceremonies. The City was illuminated at night, and a grand Inauguration Ball, at the Theatre, closed the Celebration.

The line is thirty-six and a half miles in length, from terminus to terminus, and was built under circumstances such as have had to be encountered by no other railway company. Without subsidy or grant from any quarter; without money, there being comparatively none in circulation in the Territory at the time; without a mortgage being given, or shares offered for sale in any market outside the Territory of Utah, the people cheerfully responded to the call for help in the building of the road, many of them paying for Company stock in the labor performed. These facts make the Utah Central Railroad without a parallel in railroad construction, and speak in the strongest manner for the spirit which animates the people of the Territory.

FROM OGDEN TO SALT LAKE CITY.

The traveler from the East or West, designing to visit Salt Lake City, will leave the cars of the Pacific





At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

Railroad at Ogden, and take those of the Utah Central, a short distance east of the Junction Depot. The Utah Central line crosses the Pacific Railroad and the Weber river in a westerly direction, and passing through a heavy cut on the west side of the river, soon after deflects towards the south. Sixteen miles from Ogden, through sand and sage brush, sunflowers, rich grasses and other vegetation, the first station is reached. The scenery is magnificently beautiful, especially to the west either in the morning or at sunset. The Great Salt Lake stretches away north and south, with mountain islands rising from its bed, over which the warm effulgence of the morning sun sheds a glorious coloring. But the sunsets are gorgeously beautiful, every tint necessary to form a picture of glowing loveliness falling on lake, mountain and valley, as peak, cañon and water are bathed in a flood of glory. To the east the Wasatch range grandly towers, clothed almost to the summit with verdure, the grey rocks mingling a sombre hue with the bright green around. The scenery of Italy and Switzerland, in Europe, is combined in the panorama opened to the tourist during this short ride.

KAYSVILLE,

The first station, is a thriving settlement of over a thousand inhabitants. After leaving it, the traveler soon reaches the most fertile portion of the valley, lying in a belt at the base of the mountains, and between them and the Lake. Five miles and a quarter from Kaysville is

FARMINGTON,

The next station, and the County seat of Davis County. It will be seen to the left, is rather compactly built, situated in the midst of a flourishing farming country, and contains about twelve hundred inhabitants. Four miles and a quarter from it, is



ICE CREAM AND CAKES

CENTREVILLE,

A village somewhat scattered, containing between six and eight hundred inhabitants, and the third station on the line coming south. This portion of the valley is noted for the variety of its products and heavy crops. Lying at the west of the mountains, protected from the bitter north and keen east winds, it sends early fruits and summer products, such as apricots, peaches, plums, melons, etc., into market, earlier than any other portion of the northern part of Utah. Two miles and a quarter from Centreville

WOOD'S CROSS

Station is reached, the nearest stopping place to Bountiful, a widely scattered settlement with over a thousand inhabitants.

On southward, by the base of the mountain, leaving Salt Lake in the distance; past the pretty little sheet of water on the right hand, known as Hot Spring Lake; past the far famed Hot Springs, gushing out of a jutting rock on the left hand side of the track; past the Warm Spring Baths; and into the terminus block of the Utah Central Railroad, the traveler is brought, satisfied with the excellence of the road, the fine style in which it is equipped, and the beautiful scenery that is opened to view.

The omnibuses of Mr. H. J. Faust will convey passengers to any part of the City. (See Advertisement.)

HOTELS.

Travelers first want a good hotel. The Salt Lake House is the leading one in the City, and is situated on East Temple street, in the centre of the business part of the City, and within a block and a half of the Theatre. (See advertisement.)

For a good second class house, the National Hotel is recommended. It is on First South street, between the Post Office and the Theatre. (See advertisement.)



SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake City is situated at the foot of a spur of the Wasatch mountains, its northern limits running up unto the "bench," or elevated portion of the valley, which reaches to the base of the mountains. It can be approached from the east by two cañons—Emigration Cañon through which nearly all travel formerly passed, and which debouches in the valley between three and four miles from the city; and Parley's Cañon, through which the stage road ran before the Pacific Railway was completed. The mouth of the latter cañon is some six miles from the city, in a southeasterly direction, and the road between them runs past a tannery, two woollen mills, and a paper mill, all worked by the water of the creek that dashes down the cañon hollow. The scenery in each is bold and impressive, the mountain sides of these passes in the Wasatch range, rising with wild abruptness from extremely narrow gorges, and covered on their summits with pine, maple, oak, and other kinds of timber, extensively used for lumbering purposes and fire wood. Nearly thirty miles to the south the range juts across the valley, partially separating it from Utah valley, which contains the lake of the same name. To the west of the valley rises the Oquirrh range of mountains; and north of them, about fifteen miles from the city, in a westerly direction, lies Salt Lake.

The streets in the main portion of the city are laid out at right angles, and run north and south, east and west. They are 132 feet wide, with rivulets of water gurgling down each street, used for irrigation, and for culinary purposes where wells are not sunk. The culture of shade trees, which have a rapid and healthy growth from these streams, is much encouraged, and as almost every lot has an orchard, when the summer



SODA WATER AND SUMMER DRINKS,

foliage clothes fruit and shade tree with a full covering of green, the picture which the city presents is exceedingly pleasant and beautiful. The blocks contain ten acres each, and were originally laid out to contain eight lots to the block; but the growth of business, and other causes, have changed this design in the centre of the city, where the buildings are erected closer together. In the 20th ward, the northeast portion of the city, which is a survey of more recent date than the first settled part, the blocks contain only two and a half acres each, and the streets are proportionately narrow; and a portion of the 17th and 19th wards, in the northwest part, contains crooked and irregular streets, caused by the peculiar character and irregularities of the ground.

The city contains about 25 000 inhabitants. It has several tanneries, grist mills, the woolen factories mentioned before, the paper mill, a pail factory, steam wood working factories, furniture factories, large adobe yards, brick yards, etc., etc.

Its City Hall, not long built, cost \$70,000, yet the corporation is entirely free from debt.

The government is vested in a Mayor, five Aldermen, and nine Councilors.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The first place which attracts attention is

THE TEMPLE,

In course of construction, situated on Temple Block, a block and a half north of the Salt Lake House, with the entrance from the east side. The length of the building, including towers, of which there will be three at each end, is 166 feet from east to west, with a width of 99 feet. The foundations are laid sixteen



At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.



feet under the surface, the walls resting upon them being eight feet thick, of a light colored granite, obtained from Cottonwood Cañon, in the Wasatch Mountains.

The basement story will be divided into nine apartments, the largest, fifty-seven feet in length by thirty-five in width; the smallest, nineteen feet by twelve feet. Four flights of stone steps, nine and a half feet wide, will lead to the second story; which will also be divided into nine apartments, the largest a hundred and twenty feet long by eighty wide, with the ceiling an elliptical arch; and the smallest, fourteen feet by fourteen feet. The third story will be similarly divided. The centre tower on each end will rise two hundred feet, with a circular stairway in each, having landings at the various sections of the building, from which splendid views will be obtained of the city, the surrounding valley, the giant mountains, and "dead sea of the west," in the distance. The Temple covers an area of 21,850 feet.

THE TABERNACLE.

This structure is inside Temple Block, with the public entrance from the south side. It is two hundred and fifty feet in length, by a hundred and fifty in width, inside, with the ceiling sixty-two feet from the floor; and is perhaps, the largest hall in the world, with the roof unsupported by column or pillar, used for public meetings. The form of the building is elliptical, and the roof springs from forty-six parallelogram pillars, nine feet by three, of red sand stone. The roof is a strong lattice-work of timbers, firmly bolted together. A walk on the outside of it, is like a walk on the deck of the Great Eastern. Inside, the stand is at the west end, and is elevated about five feet, with three seats in the centre, rising one above another, for the presiding authorities. Behind them is the choir, and the Great Organ, the third largest in the United States, and the largest yet built in





FINEST BREAD AND CRACKERS,

America. The organ is complete in all its details with immense volume of sound. It was built by Mormon artificers, of material obtained in the Territory, with the exception of the metal pipes, which were imported. It has two manuals, the great and swell, and is forty-eight feet high, thirty feet deep and twenty-seven wide.

The Tabernacle, with the gallery around it, has capacity to seat between 11,000 and 12,000 persons. It is usually filled to overflowing at General Conferences.

OLD TABERNACLE.

This building was erected in 1851, of adobies, and is now used for public worship during the winter. It stands south of the New Tabernacle on the same block, is 126 feet by 64 feet, and can seat over 2,500 persons.

THE THEATRE.

This building is situated on the corner of First East and First South streets, and is something in the Doric style of architecture. The front has a couple of fluted columns, from which the portico recedes back with the Treasurer's office on the west side of it. Every part of the auditorium can be reached by the three doors opening from the portico, and inside are a parquette, dress circle, second circle and gallery. There are also two private boxes, one on each side of the proscenium. The building is granite finished, and is a hundred and seventy-two feet in length, with a width of eighty feet. The ceiling is forty feet from the floor. When it is desired to turn the Theatre into a ball room, the seats of the parquette are lifted and a flooring, that is kept ready, is laid down in sections level with the stage, by which means a hall is formed in which over two hundred persons can dance at a time. At theatrical performances about 1,700 persons can be seated. The stage is sixty-two feet deep with a thirty-two feet opening at the curtain. The





At Henry Wallace's Bakery, East Temple Street.

finishing of the interior is in gold and white, and has a simply graceful and neat appearance. The decoration of the proscenium is more ornate than the rest, and is very finely executed. The arrangements and appointments in dressing rooms, stage machinists' department, atelier, etc., are not second to those of any other theatre on the continent.

COUNCIL HOUSE,

On the northeast corner of the block between S. and E. Temple streets, was erected in 1849, of red sandstone; is two stories high, is 45 feet square, and is now occupied by the University of Deseret.

COURT HOUSE,

Situated on the southwest corner of the block between Second West and Second South streets. It cost about \$20,000. The United States Supreme Court, the United States and Territorial Courts for the Third Judicial District, and the Probate Court for Salt Lake County, are held here. Underneath are the cells of the county prison.

CITY HALL.

This is a fine building, on First South between First and Second East streets, 60 feet square, two stories high; and was erected at a cost of \$70,000. It contains the Mayor's, Recorder's and City Treasurer's offices; an Alderman's and Justice's Court room; Council Chamber; Territorial Library; City Attorney's office, and that of the Adjutant General of the Nauvoo Legion—the territorial militia. The sessions of the Legislative Assembly are held in this hall.

The City Prison is to the rear of the City Hall, and is strongly built of cut sandstone; the blocks having an inch and a half ball laid between each two to prevent criminals cutting through the cement. It cost over \$30,000.



A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NUTS,

DESERET MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, East of "Deseret News Office."

This place should be visited by all who desire to see native wild animals and interesting products of Utah Territory. In the Fall of 1867, John W. Young, Esq., conceived the idea of making a collection of the animals that inhabit the mountains of Utah, with specimens of natural curiosities and native products to be increased by the addition of specimens of interest from every quarter of the world as fast as they could be obtained. Application was made by him to the Legislature two years in succession, but without success, and in the Fall of 1869, Mr. Young commenced the work of collection himself. A request for contributions was responded to, and by this means and by purchase, a large number of interesting specimens were soon brought together for the purpose of commencing a Museum. Several kinds of the bear family, black-tailed deer, wild cats, wolves, foxes, wolverines, or "Mountain Devils," eagles, hawks, owls and other members of the animal kingdom were also received as contributions or purchased by the enterprising proprietor. The collection rapidly grew and was carefully arranged by Signore Sangiovanni, the polite Superintendent. The building which contains the Museum was one of the earliest erected in Salt Lake City, and President Brigham Young personally assisted in building it. A large enclosure surrounds the house, around which the animals are placed in the best position to be examined by visitors. Arrangements are also made for parties visiting the Menagerie and Museum, to rest and obtain refreshments, summer drinks, ice cream, etc.

The collection will repay a visit.

WARM SPRING BATHS.

No one can see all the attractions of Salt Lake City without paying at least one visit to the celebrated Warm Spring Baths; and where a few days are spent



At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

in the City more than one visit should be paid to them, for the water is of highly medicinal quality. The Baths are situated at the north end of the City, on the Territorial road, and have well finished rooms for private baths, with a good plunge bath in which the peculiar appearance of the liquid is seen to excellent advantage. The water is brought nearly a mile to the Baths, by pipes, from the Spring which gushes warm out of the base of the mountain. Among its other medicinal virtues it is said to be a wonderful restorative for and preservative against baldness. It holds in solution chlorine, soda, lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid and carbonate of lime, with a small quantity of per-oxide of iron. It is slightly charged with hydro sulphuric acid gas and carbonic acid gas; and is a pleasant saline, mineral water. The temperature is laid down at 102 Fahr.

Mr. Arnold runs a hack in connection with the baths, daily, from the principal hotels (See advertisement.) Mr. Faust also runs a hack to and from the baths, calling at the hotels.

Private hot and cold baths can also be had at Mr. J. R. Clawson's, half a block west of the Theatre. (See advertisement.)

HOT SPRING.

Though this is not exactly within the City, yet being only about two miles from the Warm Spring Baths, on the same road, attention is directed to it here. The water is of much the same quality as that of the Warm Spring, but of a considerably higher temperature. It pours out of a jutting rock close by the road, in volume thicker than a man's thigh, and, forming a pool, runs across the road and into a small lake, known as the Hot Spring Lake, which is about three miles in length by over one in width. Although the lake is fed from a spring of such high temperature it abounds with fish, principally chubs and suckers, and generally freezes over in winter, forming a beautiful skating park.



PURE EXTRACTS AND FANCY CANDIES,

PROMINENT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The private residences having most interest to visitors are President Brigham Young's, situated on South Temple St., a short distance from East Temple, easily distinguished by the cobble wall surrounding it and the carved lion and bee hive in front of the buildings; President George A. Smith's, nearly opposite on the same street, and in the same building with the Historian's Office; President D. H. Wells', on the corner of South Temple and East Temple streets, opposite the *Deseret News* office; and the Episcopalian Rectory, on 1st South St., between 4th and 5th East. Handsome residences of merchants and other private citizens will be seen in various parts of the city.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Besides the Tabernacles already referred to, where general public worship is held, each ward has a hall devoted to this purpose, in which there is preaching every Sunday evening, and on week-day evenings. These halls are also used for educational, scientific and other secular lectures. The Assembly Rooms of the 13th and 14th wards are most prominent.


The Seventies' Hall, on 1st East street, between 1st and 2d South, is devoted to free lectures.

Independence Hall, on 3d South St., between East and West Temple, is used for the Episcopalian church service, and also as a lecture room.

Walker's original store, east side of East Temple, St. and a few doors north of the Salt Lake House, is used for religious purposes by the "Church of Zion;" and secular lectures are also given in it.

EDUCATIONAL.

The University of Deseret has its classes in the Council House, corner of East and South Temple Sts.; Morgan's Commercial College in the Music Hall, 1st South St., between 1st and 2d West; St. Mark's School



At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

on East Temple St., between 2d and 3d South; Ryger's Seminary in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms; and Dr. Doremus' Union Academy in the large building near Washington Square, 17th Ward. There is a ward school in each ward, and private schools in several.

BANKS.

The banking houses doing business in the city are those of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., corner of East Temple and 1st South Sts.; (see advertisement); Wells, Fargo & Co., and the First National Bank, on East Temple St.

POST OFFICE.

This institution will be found in Exchange Buildings on the south side of 1st South St., first door from East Temple St.

The Land Office is up stairs in the same building, entered from East Temple St. The Governor's, Secretary of State's and Assessor's offices will be found a little east of Hooper, Eldredge & Co's banking house.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily, one semi-weekly, three weekly and two semi-monthly papers published in Salt Lake City. • The *Deseret News* is issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly, George Q. Cannon, Editor; office, corner of South Temple and East Temple Sts. It is the official organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and publishes, usually once a week, discourses by the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Church.

The *Salt Lake Telegraph* is published daily and weekly, M. A. Fuller, proprietor, office, 1st South, west of East Temple St. The *Mormon Tribune* is published weekly, Godbe & Harrison editors and publishers, office 1st South, west of East Temple St.; the *Juvenile Instructor*, an illustrated and popular



OYSTERS, SARDINES AND LOBSTERS.

periodical for juveniles, is published semi-monthly, George Q. Cannon, proprietor and editor, office in *Deseret News* buildings; and the *Keepapitchinin*, a cleverly handled comic paper, is also published semi-monthly, office in the same buildings.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, NO. 70, A. F. AND A. M.

Regular communication of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 70, A. F. & A. M. held at Masonic Hall the second Monday of each month.

Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning Brethren in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

Joseph F. Nounnan, W.M.
Christopher Diehl, Sec.

WASATCH LODGE, NO. 8, A. F. AND A. M.

Regular communications of Wasatch Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., held at Masonic Hall, on second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Sojourning and visiting Brethren in good standing, are invited to attend.

O. F. Strickland, W. M.
W. R. Storey, Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

UTAH LODGE, NO. 1.

Hold their regular meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street, on Thursday evening of each week at 7 o'clock.

A. J. Clark, N. G.
Sol. Levy, Sec.



At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Strangers and visitors to Salt Lake City must be struck with finding so far distant from the centres of production and commerce, establishments so fine and well filled as those belonging to the above Institution.

In the well appointed Dry Goods stores, ladies who are traveling can supply themselves with much of the variety usually found only in the largest Emporiums of the East and West, and at prices as low as the retail trade of New York, Chicago or San Francisco; in fact, this Establishment is one of the sights of Salt Lake City and should be seen and patronized by all her visitors.

THE MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

Is also a feature of the City, and belongs to the same great INSTITUTION.

An immense stock of Gents, Youths and Boys Clothing in every variety of goods and style of manufacture, recommends it to the necessities of the traveling "Man of the World," as well as to the needs of regular citizens, the inhabitants of adjacent Territories and the great mining districts of the West.

THE GREAT

Grocery and Hardware Depot should receive a large share of attention; here are stored the thousand and one articles which minister to the general furnishing of our habitations, included in Hardware, Queens-



LUNCH BASKETS FILLED FOR TRAVELERS,

ware, Glassware, Stoves, Tinware, &c. The Grocery Department, "special," includes the products of every clime from the extreme East to the distant West, and from the Tropics to the comparatively unknown North, all gathered here for the use and luxury of our own population and "the stranger that is within our gates." The Agriculturist of this region finds here, also, its labor saving and other machinery, by the aid of which, "the desert blossoms as the rose."

THE DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE

Is invaluable to those who, used to dwell in the low lands of the Continent, feel in visiting us the effects of our rarer atmosphere. Patent Medicines; Fine Liquors; Wines, &c., imported expressly for the connoisseur and those to whom in traveling they are luxury or necessity; Perfumery, &c., can be had in great variety of first-class character, and their judicious use may be productive of good results; a visit at least should be made to this unique department.

IN OGDEN CITY,

The Grand Junction, where the Union Pacific R. R. transfers its passengers and freight to the Central Pacific R. R., "Zion's Co-operative Mer. Inst." has a large and well filled branch establishment. Here the northern settlements and Territories are supplied, and here the overland traveler who is not visiting Salt Lake City, can supply himself with many things by a few minutes walk from the station, just as well as in the Central Depot, or its Departments at Salt Lake City.





At Henry Wallace's Bakery, East Temple Street.

These several houses are belonging to the one Company and organization, created to meet a demand which nothing but a combination of capital could accomplish. All purchases are made at first hands when possible, and freighted at special rates, then sold by means of local organizations or companies in every settlement of this Territory, so that the people are their own dealers, their own customers, and receive their own profits, thus giving to labor its own proceeds, save the slight percentage necessary to cover expenses. This is a vast improvement on the old system of transportation by ox teams across the plains, when goods from New York were nearly six months *en route*, and freights from the Missouri river ran as high as thirty cents *per pound*, to cover Indian risks, loss of cattle, &c. Then, with the inhabitants of Utah, house-building and furnishing needed a mine of wealth. No vessels wafted the products of the world to a willing sea-board, nor did capital seek in these valleys an avenue for its circulation. Cities and farms have been created by the sheer force of persistent labor, and her citizens have watched the Red Man while they plowed, planted and builded. Now, by the advent of the Transcontinental R. R., her emigrants are landed from Europe in three weeks' travel. Merchandise reaches here in three weeks from New York and seven days from San Francisco. The facilities for building and improving are increased, till settlements extend into Arizona on the south and Idaho on the north, filled with an industrious and enterprising population, rich in peace and prosperity, their children swarming like bees to fill our mountain hive, the "State of Deseret," the great central resting place between two seas, in the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Her visitors shall be numbered by tens of thousands, and her name be known throughout the earth—"Deseret, the Mountain State;" and her trade and commerce through Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.



EVERY KIND OF FANCY CANDIES,

WALKS AND DRIVES.

We now turn the attention of the visitor to "Walks and Drives" in the neighborhood of and at a reasonable distance from Salt Lake City. In this department the aid of Mr. H. J. Faust, livery stable keeper, 2d South St., will be found valuable, as he can furnish excellent vehicles for riding, and guides to all places indicated, as well as to the best spots for trouting when angling is desired.

ENSIGN PEAK

Is the first point, north of East Temple St., and about two miles to the summit from Temple Block. A climb to the top of this "big toe of the Wasatch" will well repay the toil, as the view from it extends nearly two hundred miles north and south, embracing a large portion of the great lake and the Salt Lake Valley with its beautiful and diversified scenery, while the city lies at the feet of the gazer, and away in the far south rises the grey head of Mount Nebo.

THE BENCH,

To the northeast of the city, will be found worth a visit, with its ancient water marks distinctly tracing the erosion of former ages, when a vast inland sea filled the valleys now being rapidly settled with an industrious population.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The nearest point to this principal object of attraction is Farmington, on the line of the Utah Central Railroad, and within a mile of the station an excellent bathing place, with a fine, hard gravelly bottom will be found. The lake itself, the "sea of mystery," is one of the great natural wonders of the world, and stretches north and south over a hundred miles, by



At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

about forty-five in width, slumbering in the shadow of the giant mountain ranges on either side. A number of islands rise from its surface, some to a mountain altitude, the largest of which is Antelope Island, fifteen miles in length by six at its extreme breadth. Stansbury Island is second in size, being twenty-seven miles in circumference, with a high central ridge rising three thousand feet above the water. The other principal ones are Fremont, Carrington, Hat, and Dolphin Islands. The water holds in solution nearly a fourth of its weight in solid matter, over twenty per cent. of the gross bulk being chloride of sodium, or common salt. The salt supply, in fact, is inexhaustible. The lake receives the waters of the Jordan, or outlet of Utah Lake, the Weber, Ogden and Bear rivers and other influents.

Another point where the lake can be visited to advantage is at

BLACK ROCK,

About twenty miles west of the city, at the south end of the lake, a little west of the northern extremity of the Oquirrh range of mountains. The salvage of sand and salt that bounds the water; the sky clear and lustrous with the full glare of a strong sun, and the waters below of a deep blue; the "Black Rock," a mass of flint conglomerate rising out of the water four hundred yards from the shore; the mountains on every side; and the great lake itself stretching away into the hazy distance, with a warm glowing coloring on all, form a picture that once seen will live in memory during life's after years.

Returning, at the base of the buttes, a large cave will be seen, which passers who have leisure seldom fail to enter.

Within between eight and nine miles of the city a number of interesting

INDIAN MOUNDS

Will be reached, the largest of which is nearly twenty



PICNIC PARTIES CAN BE SUPPLIED

feet high, and about eighty in length by fifty in breadth. Others are of a lesser elevation, and some are not much above the level, looking like sand drifts. Numerous interesting Indian relics have been obtained from them, in the shape of flint arrow heads, ancient pottery, and other evidences of former inhabitants. These mounds were undoubtedly used for burial places by the aborigines, in a former age, as in other places numerous skeletons have been found in them, of which specimens can be seen in the Deseret Museum.

Regaining the city, a profitable day can be spent exploring the beauties of

CITY CREEK CANON,

Reached from First East St., going north through the "Eagle Gate." This is one of the prettiest cañons in the Wasatch Mountains, with lovely spots to hold picnic parties. The first of these, Pleasant Valley, is four miles and a half up the cañon, and is much resorted to. Between seven and eight miles up is another pretty spot suitable for the same purpose. Further on the scenery becomes wild and picturesque in the extreme, the mountains towering aloft on each side, while the stream dashes and leaps down its rocky bed, in one place forming a pretty cascade, with a fall of nearly thirty feet.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

This post is very pleasantly situated two miles from the city on the east "bench." It is well laid out, with buildings neatly and tastefully arranged, and can afford quarters for about three thousand troops. A mile beyond it, near the mouth of Emigration Cañon, a beautiful view is obtained in the evening, as the sun is sinking over the lake, lighting up with a blaze of glory mountain and valley, and tinging the city and its thousand orchards, with a golden radiance.





BIG COTTONWOOD CANON AND LAKES.

There are so many points of attractive interest in this cañon, that to particularize them would occupy considerable space. Four miles from the mouth, and seventeen from the city, the water of the creek is thrown down a pretty cascade, formed by an overhanging rock, at the bottom of the "Stairs." These are a series of huge rocks, rising one above another. At the head of the "Stairs," which are two miles in length, is a lovely little valley surrounded with abrupt and frowning rocks, above which towers Young's Peak nearly two thousand feet. The cañon winds along revealing fresh beauties at every change of scene; and several lumber mills, supplied from the timber above, add the interest attached to human progress to the glories of nature spread so profusely around. Sixteen miles from the mouth of the cañon is the first lake, nestling among peaks that pierce the clouds, when clouds dim the clear blue of the heavens, and with their summits bearing "eternal snows." The lake itself is ten thousand feet above sea level. The scenery around is beautiful and grand. Still higher, and to be reached only on foot, on what appears when it is reached the very summit, is a plateau of about four hundred acres, with another lovely little lake, in which are a large number of a species of electric eels; and ten or eleven other lakelets can be seen from the highest peaks, reposing in these mountain fastnesses.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANON.

Though not possessing as many beauties of nature as its larger namesake, has attractions in the silver ore which is being dug in it, as well as the picturesque scenery which it has in common with all these gorges in the mountain ranges of the "Great Basin."

Forty-one miles from Salt Lake City, and easily reached on horseback or in a carriage, by a road revealing some very fine and romantic scenery, is to be





PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CAKES MADE

found perhaps the greatest natural curiosities of the West, in the

GREAT WASATCH HOT WELLS.

Proceeding from the city southeasterly to the base of the Wasatch Mountains, and up Parley's Cañon, a drive of twenty-five miles brings the traveler to Kimball's Hotel, where there is good accommodation, and some chance for trout fishing in the neighborhood. Taking the road to the south, Heber City is reached in another sixteen miles. This is the capital of Wasatch County, where Hon. A. Hatch will furnish hotel accommodation and the necessary guides and attendants for seeing the Wells to advantage. The Hot Wells are situated about three miles west of Heber and one mile from Midway, on a pretty plateau in a most lovely valley, which is some twenty miles in length by ten in width. To the west the mountains rise high and precipitous, their peaks continually capped with snow; while to the east they are sloping, grass covered and wearing a mantle of verdure that forms a beautiful contrast to the snow on the opposite side of the valley. Here they are similar in appearance to the Jura range in Switzerland.

There are about fifty of the Wells, which have formed rims of limestone by the deposits from the water, as it has risen in the Wells and flowed over, first to the one side and then to the other. These rims are from twenty to a hundred feet in height; and, leaning over towards the centre of the basin, with the water underneath, resemble huge bowls. Several of the Wells are dry, and so heavy is the amount of lime held in solution in the water, that a lime kiln has been made in one side of the largest dry well, which is sixty feet across, and the kiln is supplied from the limestone deposited by the water that formerly was in the well. Others of the wells are from five to thirty feet in diameter, and in most of them

At Henry Wallace's, East Temple Street.

the water is seen to rise and fall, in the most varied tints of color, presenting a strange yet beautiful appearance. Sticks and stones placed in the water are speedily crusted over with the lime, and specimens can be easily procured.

Down the centre of the valley, and not far from the Hot Wells, runs the Timpanogos, or Provo, river, and forms a natural reservoir for the finest quality of trout which can be caught in abundance, and afford excellent fishing. Following the course of the river down the Provo Cañon, by the regular road, about six miles from the west end of the cañon there is an exceedingly pretty cascade, set in a surrounding of lofty mountains and romantic scenery.

On emerging from the cañon, Utah Lake, a fine sheet of fresh water lies before the traveler, stretching about thirty miles north and south by sixteen east and west; and bordered by a number of thriving cities of which the principal is Provo, the capital of Utah County. Provo is twenty-four miles from Heber, and forty-eight miles from Salt Lake City.

OGDEN.

Take the Utah Central cars at the depot, on South Temple St., Salt Lake City, and Ogden is soon reached. It is somewhat scattered; and contains probably seven thousand inhabitants. It is prettily located, being built between the Ogden and Weber rivers; a portion of it running up on the "bench," towards the mountains, from which a splendid view is obtained of the P. R. R. Junction and the country around.

The *Ogden Junction*, a well edited semi-weekly newspaper, is published in the city, the office being a



SODA WATER at HENRY WALLACE'S.

short distance east of the Utah Central terminus. (See advertisement.)

There are three or four hotels and a number of boarding houses and restaurants in the place.

Twelve miles up a beautiful cañon is Ogden Valley, a lovely little spot, much resorted to in the summer season by picnic parties. Vehicles can be obtained in Ogden to drive up to the valley.

Eight miles from the city on the C. P. R. R., is another of those famous Hot Springs, the water of which spreads around and percolates into the soil, giving the earth a blasted appearance.

The mountains east of Ogden drop down nearly to the city; and abound in sublime and picturesque scenery.

Thirteen miles north, in the neighborhood of Willard City, are volcanic traces, with a small crater which bears evidence of activity at a not very remote period.

A few miles from Ogden, and two miles and a half up Weber Cañon, is "Devil's Gate," a point of interest seen by all who pass up or down the cañon by the U. P. R. R., in the day time.

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The attention of travelers is directed to the following advertisements, not mentioned in the body of the reading matter:

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Diehl & Rheinbold are first-class barbers and hair-dressers.

C. V. Carter has a full assortment of interesting photographic views.

Wells, Fargo & Co. are the great express carriers in the West. Call at their office, East Temple St., for any necessary information.

Get your tickets by the Rock Island Railroad *via*. Omaha for the East, from Mr. Smith, at Wells, Fargo & Co's office.

Staines & Co. are seedsmen who can be relied on.

James Dwyer keeps a full supply of news periodicals, stereoscopic and photographic views.

Calder Bro's keep in stock the standard Mormon books and views of the country.

Buy Crofutt's great Transcontinental Railroad Guide.

Get a copy of the *Juvenile Instructor*; and buy home made wrapping paper at the "Deseret News" office.

**FOR INTERESTING INFORMATION
CONCERNING UTAH,
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SEE SLOAN'S SALT LAKE DIRECTORY.**

FOR SALE AT THE NEWS STANDS.

THE
Salt Lake House,

F. LITTLE, Proprietor,

EAST TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

In the Centre of the Business Part of the City, contiguous to the **Theatre, Temple Block,** and other Places of Interest.

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GOOD BEDS

AND

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS

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THE TABLE IS SUPPLIED WITH ALL

***DELICACIES IN SEASON!***

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Every Attention Paid to the Comfort of Guests!

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*VISITORS to the City will find  
every Accommodation at*

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# OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

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PROPRIETOR

### REVERE HOUSE SALOON,

2d SOUTH STREET,

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IS DAILY RECEIVING

## FRESH OYSTERS,

*Direct from Baltimore, which are served up Raw, Fried or Stewed in the Best Style. Pig's Feet; Calves' Tongues; Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter; Brewer, Bemas & Co's. Celebrated Ale; Waggenger's Ale and Lager Beer; Golden Crown Cigars; Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; everything, in fact, to make you Comfortable.*

Try their Quality and Judge for Yourself!

WM. H. HOOPER, H. S. ELDREDGE, L. S. HILLS.

# HOOPER, ELDREDGE & Co.,

**BANKERS,**

East Temple Street, **SALT LAKE CITY.**

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Gold Dust, Coin, Exchange, Land Warrants, Etc.,

COLLECTIONS MADE and PROMPTLY REMITTED.

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**LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER COLLARS**

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**RESTAURANT,**  
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**SALT LAKE CITY,**

FIRST SOUTH ST., EAST of POST OFFICE and WEST of the THEATRE.

**MEALS, 50cts., LODGINGS, 50cts.**

Families or Single Gentlemen will find this a Pleasant Home, in the Most Desirable Location, near the THEATRE, with good table and Reasonable Prices.

**ICE CREAM AND CAKES.**

PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR LADIES.

**WARM MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS**

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Pure Seeds for the Field and Garden,  
**W. C. STAINES & Co.,**  
NURSEYMEN and SEEDSMEN,

WEST SIDE OF EAST TEMPLE ST., SALT LAKE CITY,  
*Keep constantly supplied with the PUREST SEEDS for the Field and Garden, suitable for the soil and climate of Utah and adjoining Territories. Their long experience, as Practical Gardeners in the Great Basin, enables them to select with certainty, and keep in stock the seeds best adapted to this vast elevated region.*

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## MENAGERIE,

South Temple St., half block west of Prest. B. Young's Residence

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To the WARM SPRINGS from all the HOTELS.

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